

# Exhibit 8

**Thomas T. Ueno, CPA**

844 Queen Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Fax 808 591-0813

808 591-0441

E-mail [tueno@hawaii.rr.com](mailto:tueno@hawaii.rr.com)

March 21, 2005

Timothy Hogan, Esquire  
Lynch Ichida Thompson & Kim  
First Hawaiian Tower  
1132 Bishop Street, Suite 1405  
Honolulu, HI 96813

RE: Fleming Matter

**OPINIONS**

My opinions as of this date on matters relevant to this case and the basis and reasons for those opinions are described in Attachment A. Our work is continuing in this matter; you have informed me that additional information may become available. I reserve the right to update my opinions as this additional information becomes available.

**INFORMATION CONSIDERED**

In preparing this report and forming the opinions expressed in Attachment A, I have considered the items of information disclosed in Attachment A-1. I have also considered my knowledge, training and professional experience as a professional accountant.

**QUALIFICATIONS**

A summary of my qualifications is presented in Attachment B.

**COMPENSATION**

Thomas Ueno is being compensated at our normal hourly rate for this type of work of \$265 per hour to \$325 per hour for deposition/testimony; manager at \$205 per hour; and professional staff at \$175 to \$185 per hour. Our compensation is not contingent on the outcome of this litigation.

**OTHER TESTIMONY**

The cases in which Thomas T Ueno CPA has testified as an expert at trial or by deposition within the preceding four years are listed in Attachment C.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Thomas T. Ueno".

Thomas T. Ueno, CPA

## ATTACHMENT A

## Opinions

## Summary

The reasonable license fee for the use of Berry's freight control system and the gross margin that Fleming earned with the unauthorized use of Berry's freight control system, based on my analysis of the information provided to me, are as follows.

- A reasonable license fee for Fleming's use of Berry's freight control system is \$1,772 per container. The unpaid license fee from the date Atlantic Pacific International, Inc. (API) sold some of its assets to Fleming Companies Inc. (Fleming) to the date of this report is as follows.

Weekly Number of Containers	55	200	400	600
Unapid License Fee	\$ 27,706,486	\$ 100,750,857	\$ 201,501,714	\$ 302,252,571
4/1/03-8/23/03	\$ 2,004,891	\$ 7,290,514	\$ 14,581,029	\$ 21,871,543
8/24/03-3/21/05	\$ 8,005,643	\$ 29,111,429	\$ 58,222,857	\$ 87,334,286

- The estimated gross margin that Fleming realized from the date it no longer had authorized use of Mr. Berry's system to the date of this report is \$269 million based on C&S' pro forma revenues less the industry average cost of goods sold of 83 percent<sup>1</sup>.

Estimated Sales (January 10, 2000 - March 21, 2005)	\$ 1,583,411,324
Cost of Sales (industry average 83%)	1,314,231,399
Gross Margin	<u>\$ 269,179,925</u>

Gross Margin (4/1/03-8/23/03)	\$ 20,771,526
Gross Margin (8/24/03-5/21/05)	\$ 85,341,148

## Background

Wayne Berry is an independent software developer who in 1993 began developing a freight control system in response to some interest expressed by the two ocean carriers serving Hawaii - Matson Navigation and SeaLand Service, Inc. Mr. Berry created a demonstration version of his freight control system.

<sup>1</sup> I am still awaiting data such as separate revenue and costs related solely Fleming Logistics and C&S Logistics and the number of containers currently (and since January 10, 2000, being processed through the Berry Freight Control System).

About a year later, Jack Borja told Mr. Berry that he believed his freight company's, Atlantic Pacific International, Inc. (API), operations could benefit from automation. API was a principal freight consolidator for Fleming in Hawaii.

Mr. Berry did a business system analysis of API and agreed to automate selected processes for API. Mr. Berry used the freight control system that he earlier developed as the basis for this freight control system for API. Mr. Berry researched the market and found no other software that performed all the functions that API needed.

Jack Borja engaged Mr. Berry to install his freight control system for API's use. Mr. Berry developed such a system, retained ownership of the software, and allowed API to use it. The terms and conditions for his development of this software with API are specifically outlined in his invoice to API dated November 27, 1995.<sup>2</sup> He invoiced API \$2,000,000 for his work and stated in his agreement that Mr. Berry retains all rights to intellectual property created within the scope of this project. That scope was to develop software applications for:

- o Freight/Logistics/ocean container shipping
- o Purchase orders
- o Bookings
- o Tracking
- o Auditing
- o Accounts receivable
- o Accounts payable
- o Claims
- o Scheduling

A central component of Mr. Berry's Freight Control System of an MS Access database designed to handle multiple purchase orders that are common in ocean freight consolidation in the consumer packaged goods market. Mr. Berry informed us that his freight control system has dependably handled over 50% of all food and consumer products shipped into Hawaii for over nine years.

Mr. Berry registered his freight control system with the United States Copyright Office on October 19, 1999.

API's key customer was Fleming Companies, Inc. (Fleming). On October 29, 1999, Mr. Berry licensed his freight control system to Fleming Foods, Inc. The license agreement set forth that all title and intellectual property rights in and to the freight control system software including database designs, report designs, custom code, functional designs, images, photographs, animations, video, audio, music, text, and 'applets' incorporated into the software are owned by Mr. Berry.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Wayne Berry's invoice to API for \$2,000,000, dated 11/27/95, #2727 (backdated)

<sup>3</sup> End-User License Agreement between Fleming Foods, Inc. and Wayne Berry dated October 29, 1999. HF 00252 - HF 00256

On October 9, 1999, just prior to Mr. Berry's licensing his system to Fleming, Fleming purchased some of the assets of API and discontinued using API as a freight consolidator. Thereafter, Fleming used Berry's freight control system and continues to use the system.

Fleming selected Manugistics Group's retail solution in August 23, 1999<sup>4</sup> apparently to replace its dependence on Berry's freight control system. Fleming planned to pilot the system in December 1999 and implement it by January 10, 2000. The Hawaii Division was excluded from the January 10, 2000 implementation. I assumed that Fleming's continuing copyright infringement<sup>5</sup> would encourage its management to convert its Hawaii Division earlier or very soon thereafter.

On March 6, 2003, a jury found for Mr. Berry on ownership of the three software components of his freight control system. It found that Fleming's making derivative copies of Berry's freight control system infringed on Mr. Berry's copyright. On April 1, 2003, and just prior to the Court's ruling on Mr. Berry's Motion for Permanent injunction, Fleming filed its voluntary Chapter 11 petition.

In 2003, C&S Wholesale Grocers, Inc. acquired Fleming Companies, Inc. In February 2004, Fleming and C&S produced a CD Rom disk that contained a record of the files that Fleming sold to C&S. Mr. Berry analyzed the CD Rom disk and found that among the files remaining on Fleming's and/or C&S' computers were 16 copies of Mr. Berry's copyrighted work that had been transferred to C&S.

### Damages

A copyright is an intangible asset or an asset that does not have physical substance, that grants rights and privileges to a business owner, and that are inseparable from the enterprise. The law protects the owner of intellectual property from the unauthorized exploitation of it by others. A business enterprise that owns intellectual property can either internally utilize its benefits or transfer interests in the property to others.

Mr. Berry copyrighted his freight control system software. Computer software as defined by Revenue Procedure 69-21 (1969-2 CB 303) includes those programs or routines used to cause a computer to perform a desired task or set of tasks, and the documentation required to describe and maintain those programs. Computer programs of all classes, for example, operating systems, executive systems, monitors, compilers and translators, assembly routines, and utility programs as well as applications programs are included.

The Copyright Act (17 U.S.C. Sect. 101) defines a computer program as "a set of statements or instructions to be used directly or indirectly in a computer in order to bring about a certain result." That set of statements or instructions was Berry's freight control system and the result was a successful logistics operation that contributed, among other things, sales and savings to the company.

<sup>4</sup> Manugistics News & Events Detail web site

<sup>5</sup> Ralph Stussi's memorandum to Wayne Berry dated November 24, 1999, Exhibit 50, A00431 and A00432

#### Freight Control System Cornerstone

Berry's freight control system became a cornerstone of Fleming's logistics business in Hawaii. It became an essential foundation block of Fleming's operations without which Fleming would be unable to handle the increased volume of containers. Mark Dillon of Fleming (and C&S) stated it would be impossible for Fleming to operate without it:

Q: Is it fair to say, sir, if you're ordered to stop using the spreadsheets, that running the logistics operation out of Kapolei would become much more difficult?

A: Much more --

Q: Difficult. Difficult, sir.

A: I'd say impossible. But, yeah, I can't conceive of it. I don't know how we would carry on.

Fleming was unable to find an off-the-shelf replacement system to replace Berry's freight control system nor was it able to custom develop one. Other typical cornerstones of businesses are management and key personnel and financing. A company will be severely handicapped or be forced to cease operations without any one of these cornerstones. The absence of any one would result in a company's demise.

#### License Fee

I computed below a reasonable license fee for the use of Berry's copyrighted freight control system. I used two methods to compute the fee. The first is based on the value of the assets that Fleming gave for the use of the freight control system. The second is based on estimated profits that Fleming realized by its continued unauthorized use of Berry's freight control system.

#### Fleming Acknowledged Fee

My analysis of API's records for 1999 shows that Fleming determined that the license fee for the use of Berry's Freight Control System was about \$1,772 per container processed.

I estimated the license fee that Fleming would pay for the use of the Freight Control System by analyzing the consideration given up by Fleming to API (and Borja) that is documented in the agreements covering API's sale of its assets to Fleming and the Settlement and Release Agreement between API, Borja, Fleming and other related parties for the use of the software. In addition to the sales price for its assets, API and Borja received additional consideration from Fleming by which Fleming released and discharged API and the Borjas from any and all claims, obligations, etc. that Fleming had.<sup>6</sup> This would include its note for \$1,295,000.

---

<sup>6</sup> Settlement and Release Agreement dated October 7, 1999 between API, A&A Consolidators, Borjas, and Fleming, p 4. Exhibit 218

Our review of documents and discussions with W. Berry disclose that Fleming gave additional consideration during its purchase of API's assets of about \$1.3 million. The net proceeds from the sale of the Cudahy property (after payment of the mortgage loan and expenses of the sale) was insufficient to pay the approximately \$80,000 that Fleming paid to truckers and jobbers for API, API's open account balance of \$295,607.67 to Fleming, and API's \$1,295,000 note to Fleming. Jack Borja testified that he owed \$1.2 million to Fleming at that time.<sup>7</sup> W. Berry recalled that the net sale proceeds were less than \$300,000. None of the sales proceeds were available to pay down the Fleming note.

The additional consideration of \$1.3 million was for use of Berry's Freight Control System. However, it was given to Borja instead of Berry; and Fleming knew that Berry held the copyright to his freight control system and the license fee was due to him. Fleming paid \$60,288 for specific assets it purchased from API.<sup>8</sup> Fleming knew that Berry's Freight Control System was not an asset that API sold as acknowledged in a memorandum from Ralph Stussi to Wayne Berry in which Mr. Stussi states "We understand that this product is licensed, not sold and that all title and intellectual property rights in and to the software product and any copies we make are owned by you."<sup>9</sup>

Fleming needed to use Berry's Freight Control System after its purchase of API's assets, until it was able to bring up its replacement system, the Manugistics system.<sup>10</sup> It planned to implement the Manugistics system on January 10, 2000.<sup>11</sup> Fleming gave the \$1.3 million of additional consideration for its use of Berry's Freight Control System from the date of the sale of assets on October 9, 1999 to the expected date (January 10, 2000) that Fleming would no longer use the Freight Control System. Jack Borja stated that after the asset sale that he went to Mr. Berry and asked him to grant Fleming whatever license there is for them to use the system.<sup>12</sup>

As the custodian of records of API, Wayne Berry provided me a report of containers that were handled by API for Fleming during the period 11/15/95 through 10/9/99 (there were containers which landed through the end of 10/99 however; the API sale of assets was completed on 10/9/99). According to the report, API was responsible for 11,681 Fleming containers. There are 203 weeks during that period. I divided the 11,681 containers per week by 203 weeks per period to arrive at an estimate of 57 containers per week processed by API.

Between 1/1/99 and 10/9/99 (40 weeks), API processed 13,834 containers for Fleming. I divided 13,834 by 40 to arrive at an estimate of 55 containers per week.

<sup>7</sup> Testimony of Jack Borja in Civil No. 01-00446SPK-LEK, March 4, 2003, pg 45

<sup>8</sup> Asset Purchase Agreement dated October 9, 1999 between API and Fleming, Schedule 1

<sup>9</sup> Memo for Ralph Stussi to Wayne Berry dated November 24, 1999 (A00432), pg 1

<sup>10</sup> Memo for Ralph Stussi to Wayne Berry dated November 24, 1999 (A00432), pg 2

<sup>11</sup> Email from Dave Badten of Fleming to Mark D of Fleming dated November 19, 1999. Exhibit 14

<sup>12</sup> Testimony of Jack Borja in Civil No. 01-00446SPK-LEK, March 4, 2003, pg 23



The above information yields a license fee on a per container basis of \$1,772 per container. I calculated this fee by dividing the \$1.3 million by the number of containers that Fleming expected to process during the period October 9, 1999 to January 10, 2000.

Consideration for use of Freight Control System	\$ 1,295,000
Estimated Number of Containers Processed Per Week in 1999	55
# of Weeks - 10/9/99 - 1/10/00	13.3
Estimated Number of Containers Processed in Period	731
License Fee Per Container	\$ 1,772

The total license fees accrued as a result of the unauthorized use of Berry's freight control system is calculated by multiplying the license fee per container of \$1,772 by the number of containers that Fleming processed in Hawaii from the date it acquired certain assets of API (October 9, 1999) to the date of this report (March 21, 2005). I made the following estimates of license fees due to Mr. Berry based on varying numbers of containers processed per week. For example, 55 containers per week would be low estimate because it assumes Fleming had no growth in its number of containers processed. I presented below the unpaid license fees due given certain average numbers of containers processed per week. The documents show that the number of containers processed per week varied from 150 to 600.

Weekly Number of Containers	55	200	400	600
Unpaid License Fee	\$ 27,706,486	\$ 100,750,857	\$ 201,501,714	\$ 302,252,571
4/1/03-8/23/03	\$ 2,004,891	\$ 7,290,514	\$ 14,581,029	\$ 21,871,543
8/24/03-3/21/05	\$ 8,005,643	\$ 29,111,429	\$ 58,222,857	\$ 87,334,286

#### Net Sales and Gross Profits

Berry's freight control system is comprised of integrated purchasing system, freight system, specialized freight billing system, and numerous other subsystems such as truck GPS reporting, detention and demurrage – equipment tracking, EDI, synthetic loan planning and bar coding. The system optimizes transportation operations by managing the numerous detailed requirements and rules of the transportation and freight handling business. The system enabled Fleming to handle, with fewer staff and greater accuracy, a huge increase in the number of containers while at the same time improving customer satisfaction.

The system optimizes inbound transportation in terms of volumes and tariffs. Such optimization is achieved by system features such as maximizing container utilization and improved scheduling of consolidation deliveries. Jeff Hull, spokesman for Matson, says that shippers with a greater mix of commodities shipped could realize savings in tariffs

paid. He also stated that increasing the volume of containers handled could perhaps result in lower operating costs.<sup>13</sup>

The system enables the user to achieve other efficiencies such as the automated reconciliation of receiving documents with invoices and claims. The system also audits all freight bills thereby eliminating overpayments. The EDI features not only impact cash flows but also enable better inventory management and reduced inventory levels. The inventory labeling and tracking systems tracks the movement of all inventory thereby reducing loss and allows management to pin point problem areas.

#### Methodology

I have not been provided with sales data for either Fleming or C&S. As such, I prepared estimates of gross profits based on the following information and assumptions. Profits are often defined to be revenues minus costs. It is the value of each output and input at its market price even if it is not sold on a market.

#### Estimate Using C&S Court Filings And Industry Averages

C&S entered as Exhibit B<sup>14</sup> a pro forma income statement. The statement identifies C&S Logistics Hawaii, LLC as having net sales of \$309,706,165 for the year ended August 16, 2004. By applying the industry average gross profit of 17 percent<sup>15</sup>, I estimated the gross profit was \$52,650,048. I indexed that amount for the other years between 2000 to the date of the report to determine the total gross profits realized by Fleming (and C&S), of \$269,179,925.

#### Estimate Using C&S Court Filings

I based this calculation on the pro forma income statement mentioned above. Net sales and the indexing methodology remains the same. The distinction with this calculation is that the C&S pro forma lists gross profit as 7.21 percent of net sales leading to a gross profit of \$22,329,814 for the year ended August 16, 2004. I indexed that amount for the other years between 2000 to the date of the report to determine the total gross profits realized by Fleming (and C&S), of \$114,163,956.

The difference in the above gross margins arises from the use of actual data versus pro forma or projection data and the use of only pro forma data. These differences provided the following range of values.

<sup>13</sup> "Cold cargo shipper fortifies larger forwarder", American City Business Journals Inc., 1997

<sup>14</sup> Reply of C&S Acquisition LLC and Certain of its Affiliates to Objections Based on Adequate Assurance

<sup>15</sup> Ratio Books, Robert Morris

<u>Methodology</u>	<u>Annual Gross Margins</u>	<u>NPV 10 Years, 21%</u>
Pro forma statement and industry averages	\$ 52,650,048	\$ 225,698,106
Pro forma statement and pro forma margins	\$ 22,329,814	\$ 95,722,550

The above chart shows the net present value of the annual gross margins to be achieved by the company over the next ten years, using a 21 percent discount rate.

I calculated the gross margin Fleming earned when it used this cornerstone freight control system from the date it acquired certain assets of API to the date of this report. I used the pro forma statement and industry averages assuming that Fleming's pro formas are its best projections. I used the industry average cost of goods sold because Fleming was a large and growing food wholesaler and probably helped make these averages. I computed the gross margin by calculating sales for the period assuming no increase in sales and deducting cost of sales of 83 percent of sales.

#### Gross Margins Post Petition and Sale

Fleming filed for bankruptcy protection on 4/1/03 and was sold to C&S on 8/23/03. I have computed the amounts from the bankruptcy filing to the date of the sale and also from the date of the sale to the date of the report.

	<u>Industry averages</u>	<u>Pro forma margins</u>
Post petition (4/1/03-8/23/03)	\$ 20,771,526	\$ 8,809,571
Post sale to C&S (8/23/03-3/21/05)	\$ 85,341,148	\$ 36,194,687

#### Savings Realized

Gross margin and profits are a function of the specific savings resulting from the use of Berry's freight control system. Savings reduce expenses such as cost of goods sold and operating expenses. Reduced cost of goods sold increases gross margins and reduced operating expenses increases operating income and profits.

Fleming's use of Berry's freight control system resulted in savings throughout Fleming. As discussed above, the savings are not limited to logistics but also to other segments of the operations.

Listed below are some of the identified areas of savings.

- Personnel savings -- reduced number of personnel to do the freight control. Employees could process more containers in the same period of time. Prior to the implementation of the system, approximately 20 people were needed to process 20 containers a week. With the freight control system, 14 people were processing at least 55 containers a week. Manual processing limits growth because of the difficulty

of coordinating and integrating the numerous rules and transactions in freight processing.

- Improved container utilization means lower freight cost. Mr. Berry estimates that prior to the use of his freight control system, Fleming container fill rate was about 70 percent. With the use of his freight control system, Fleming was able to achieve fill rates as high as 90 percent (a 28 percent improvement). Improved container utilization results from the use of such system features as order tracking and waypoint receiving
- Lower tariffs through an improved mix of commodities in a container.
- Reduced inventory levels through the use of such features as EDI, transportation planning, loading plans, and scheduling.
- Improved cash flow through more accurate reconciliation of receiving reports with invoices and claims and EDI. All freight bills are audited.
- Improved utilization of equipment.
- Ability to take advantage of shipping allowances. Mr. Berry informed me that Fleming prior to 1995 would have vendors deliver product to Fleming's warehouse in Hawaii. After implementation of API and the system, Fleming was able to take control of goods on the U.S. mainland, and take advantage of the shipping allowances offered by vendors. Even though Fleming now had the added transportation cost, the net effect was a lower product cost.

I must first identify all of the savings that Fleming realized in order to estimate the total savings Fleming realized from its unauthorized use of Berry's freight control system. The above list of savings is not all inclusive and is intended to convey the pervasive application of Berry's freight control system on Fleming. A macro measure of such savings was estimated by Mr. Berry.

I analyzed Mr. Berry's Damage Model<sup>16</sup> and determined that based on the other information reviewed, it reasonably estimates the savings realized by Fleming. The damage model is based on reports produced by the Freight Control System for containers shipped for Fleming between 1995 and 1999. During that time period, API oversaw 11,681 containers for Fleming. API's gross profit was based on a simple formula, cost of Fleming to have product shipped themselves minus what the cost to have API organize the shipping divided by two (a 50/50 split between API and Fleming).<sup>17</sup>

According to the Sales and Allowance Report, API had \$40,556,931 in sales, or \$3,472 per container. Also according to that report, Fleming was able to take \$9,106,128 in shipping allowances (\$779 per container). Those containers cost \$28,491,500 to ship (\$2,509 per container).<sup>18</sup>

<sup>16</sup> "Summary of Voluminous Records Contained in Disclosure A00519"

<sup>17</sup> Currently Fleming is able to keep all savings.

<sup>18</sup> Mr. Berry's model shows \$2,439 per container. Mr. Berry took an average based on 11,681 containers. When I reviewed the Container Costs Report, there were only 11,380 containers listed, my average container price is derived by dividing \$28,491,550 by 11,380 not 11,681.

Additional costs totaling \$571,878 (\$48.96 per container) were found in the Job Costs Report. I added total sales and allowances and subtracted from that container costs and job costs to determine an average savings of \$1,699 per container (\$920 in shipping and \$779 in allowances). The table below outlines the savings realized by Fleming from January 10, 2000 until the date of this report and an estimate of continued use for the next 10 years. I also included savings post petition to date of the sale to C&S, and from the date of the sale to the date of the report.

	<u>55 per week</u>	<u>200 per week</u>	<u>400 per week</u>	<u>600 per week</u>
Past (1/1/00- 3/21/05)	\$ 25,243,581	\$ 91,794,839	\$ 183,589,678	\$ 275,384,517
Future- 10 years	\$ 19,415,784	\$ 190,579,257	\$ 381,158,514	\$ 571,737,771
4/1/03-8/23/03	\$ 1,922,303	\$ 6,990,194	\$ 13,980,388	\$ 20,970,582
8/23/03-3/21/05	\$ 7,675,864	\$ 27,912,233	\$ 55,824,466	\$ 83,736,699

**Exhibit 1****Gross Profits**

<u>Income Data</u>	<u>C&amp;S proforma industry average</u>	<u>Using C&amp;S Proforma</u>
Net Sales	100.00%	100.00%
Gross Profit	17.00%	7.21%
Operating Expenses	15.40%	6.54%
Operating Profit	1.60%	0.67%

Net Sales	309,706,165	309,706,165
Gross Profit/year (2003)	52,650,048	22,329,814

2000 Start of Unlicensed Use	1/10/2000
2000 Period End	12/31/2000
2005 Period Start	1/1/2005
2005 Date of Report	3/21/2005
2005 Period End	12/31/2005

**Indexed Gross Profits- Past**

<u>Period Start</u>	<u>Period End</u>	<u>C&amp;S proforma industry average</u>	<u>Using C&amp;S Proforma</u>
1/10/2000	12/31/2000	47,739,911	20,247,339
1/1/2001	12/31/2001	50,564,896	21,445,465
1/1/2002	12/31/2002	51,491,747	21,838,559
1/1/2003	12/31/2003	52,650,048	22,329,814
1/1/2004	12/31/2004	54,440,150	23,089,028
1/1/2005	3/21/2005	12,293,173	5,213,752
Total Past Gross profits		269,179,925	114,163,956
4/1/2003	8/23/2003	20,771,526	8,809,571
8/24/2003	12/31/2003	18,607,825	7,891,907
1/1/2004	12/31/2004	54,440,150	23,089,028
1/1/2005	3/21/2005	12,293,173	5,213,752
		85,341,148	36,194,687

Total Sales	1,583,411,322	1,583,411,322
-------------	---------------	---------------

**Gross Profits - Future**

3/22/2005	12/31/2005	44,193,180	18,743,108
4/1/2006	12/31/2006	56,486,354	23,956,859
4/1/2007	12/31/2007	56,486,354	23,956,859
4/1/2008	12/31/2008	56,486,354	23,956,859
4/1/2009	12/31/2009	56,486,354	23,956,859
4/1/2010	12/31/2010	56,486,354	23,956,859
4/1/2011	12/31/2011	56,486,354	23,956,859
4/1/2012	12/31/2012	56,486,354	23,956,859
4/1/2013	12/31/2013	56,486,354	23,956,859
4/1/2014	12/31/2014	56,486,354	23,956,859
4/1/2015	12/31/2015	56,486,354	23,956,859
Total		609,056,716	258,311,701
NPV		225,698,106	95,722,550



Exhibit 2  
Savings

	Amount	Number of Containers based on	Per Container
API Sales	40,556,931	11,681	3,472.04
Planting Allowance	9,106,128	11,681	779.57
Container Cost	28,491,500	11,380	2,503.65
Job Costs	571,878	11,681	48.96
Container Count (95-99)	11,681		

Savings	
Planting Allowance	780
API Sales	3,472
Less: Container Cost	2,504
Less: Job Cost	49
Savings per Container	1,699

## Past Savings

Period Start	Period End	Weeks in Period	Savings per container	Total 55 per week	Total 200 per week	Total 400 per week	Total 600 per week
1/1/2000	12/31/2000	51	1,699	4,739,012	17,232,770	34,465,540	51,698,310
1/1/2001	12/31/2001	52	1,699	4,859,156	17,669,657	35,339,314	53,008,971
1/1/2002	12/31/2002	52	1,699	4,859,156	17,669,657	35,339,314	53,008,971
1/1/2003	12/31/2003	52	1,699	4,859,156	17,669,657	35,339,314	53,008,971
1/1/2004	12/31/2004	52	1,699	4,872,505	17,718,200	35,436,400	53,154,600
1/1/2005	3/21/2005	11	1,699	1,054,597	3,834,898	7,669,796	11,504,694
		270		25,243,581	91,794,839	183,589,678	275,384,517
4/1/2003	8/23/2003	21	1,699	1,922,303	6,990,194	13,980,388	20,970,582
8/24/2003	3/21/2005	82	1,699	7,675,864	27,912,233	55,824,466	83,736,699

## Future Savings

Period Start	Period End	Weeks in Period	Savings per container	Total 55 per week	Total 200 per week	Total 400 per week	Total 600 per week
3/22/2005	12/31/2005	41	1,699	3,791,197	13,786,171	27,572,343	41,358,514
1/1/2006	12/31/2006	52	1,699	4,859,140	17,669,600	35,339,200	53,008,800
1/1/2007	12/31/2007	52	1,699	4,859,140	17,669,600	35,339,200	53,008,800
1/1/2008	12/31/2008	52	1,699	4,872,489	17,718,143	35,436,286	53,154,429
1/1/2009	12/31/2009	52	1,699	4,859,140	17,669,600	35,339,200	53,008,800
1/1/2010	12/31/2010	52	1,699	4,859,140	17,669,600	35,339,200	53,008,800
1/1/2011	12/31/2011	52	1,699	4,859,140	17,669,600	35,339,200	53,008,800
1/1/2012	12/31/2012	52	1,699	4,872,489	17,718,143	35,436,286	53,154,429
1/1/2013	12/31/2013	52	1,699	4,859,140	17,669,600	35,339,200	53,008,800
1/1/2014	12/31/2014	52	1,699	4,859,140	17,669,600	35,339,200	53,008,800
1/1/2015	12/31/2015	52	1,699	4,859,140	17,669,600	35,339,200	53,008,800
				52,409,296	190,579,257	381,158,514	571,737,771
				19,415,784	190,579,257	381,158,514	571,737,771
			NPV				

**Exhibit 3**  
**Discount Rate**

**Discount rate (Build-up method)**

Risk free rate	5% Long-term (20-year) U.S. Treasury Coupon Bonds Yield	
Equity risk premium	8% a	
Industry risk premium	-2.14% b	
Risk premium for size	9.15% c	(*) If you see business as a nation, this number will be reduced.
Unsystematic risk	1% d	(*) If you see business as a nation, this number will be reduced.
NCF Discount rate	<u>21.01%</u>	

**Source**

a: S&P Valuation Edition 2002 Yearbook, Stock Market Return and Equity Risk Premium Over Time, P.77

b: S&P Valuation Edition 2002 Yearbook, Industry Premia Estimates, P.46

c: S&P Valuation Edition 2002 Yearbook, Long-Term Returns in Excess of CAPM Estimation for Decile Portfolios of the NYSE/AMEX/NASDAQ, P.133

d: Assuming that business is limited in Hawaii.

**Condition**

Hawaii sales: \$300 million / year



EX 4  
Food Inflation Rate

Commodities - Food

Year	Percent Change
1939	-2.5%
1940	1.7%
1941	9.2%
1942	17.6%
1943	11.0%
1944	-1.2%
1945	2.4%
1946	14.5%
1947	21.7%
1948	8.3%
1949	-4.2%
1950	1.6%
1951	11.0%
1952	1.8%
1953	-1.4%
1954	-0.4%
1955	-1.4%
1956	0.7%
1957	3.2%
1958	4.5%
1959	-1.7%
1960	1.0%
1961	1.3%
1962	0.7%
1963	1.6%
1964	1.3%
1965	2.2%
1966	5.0%
1967	0.9%
1968	3.5%
1969	5.1%
1970	5.7%
1971	3.1%
1972	4.2%
1973	14.5%
1974	14.3%
1975	8.5%
1976	3.0%
1977	6.3%
1978	9.9%
1979	11.0%
1980	8.6%
1981	7.8%
1982	4.1%
1983	2.1%
1984	3.8%
1985	2.3%
1986	3.2%
1987	4.1%
1988	4.1%
1989	5.8%
1990	5.8%
1991	2.9%
1992	1.2%
1993	2.2%
1994	2.4%
1995	2.8%
1996	3.3%
1997	2.6%
1998	2.2%
1999	2.1%
2000	2.3%
2001	3.2%
2002	1.8%
2003	2.2%
2004	3.4%
Average inc	4.33%

ATTACHMENT A-1  
Information Considered

- o Asset Purchase Agreement dated October 9, 1999 between API and Fleming
- o Settlement and Release Agreement among API, A&A Consolidators, Inc., Jack and Heidi Borja, and Fleming made on October 7, 1999.
- o Memorandum from Ralph Stussi to Wayne Berry, License agreement for freight control system, dated November 24, 1999
- o Email from Dave Badten to MarkD re: edi transmission to Fleming Hawaii logistics, dated November 19, 1999
- o Transcript of Proceedings in the Wayne Berry vs. Fleming Companies, Inc., et al.
- o Descriptions of the Berry Freight Control System
- o Discussions with Wayne Berry
- o Crystal Reports, Job Costs
- o Crystal Reports, Container Costs
- o Crystal Reports, Sales
- o SBBI Valuation Edition 2002 Yearbook
- o Economic Report of the President 2005
- o Testimony of Mark Dillon, September 28, 2004
- o Wayne Berry's invoice to API for \$2,000,000, dated 11/27/95
- o "Summary of Voluminous Records Contained in Disclosure A00519"
- o Robert Morris Ratio Books

## Exhibit 5

## License Fee

License Fee per Container		1772			
Period Begin	Period End	Number of Weeks in Period	Per Container	Containers per week	
				200	600
4/1/2003	8/23/2003	21	1,772	7,290,514	21,871,543
8/24/2003	3/21/2005	82	1,772	29,111,429	87,334,286
				14,581,029	
				58,222,857	

**Exhibit 6**

Containers per week

Total Containers (95-99)	11,681
Period Start	11/15/1995
Period End	10/9/1999
Number of weeks in period	<u>203</u>
Containers per week	<u><u>57</u></u>

**1999 Calculations**

1999 starts with container #	13,834
1999 containers	2,212

Period Start	1/1/1999
Period End	10/9/1999
Number of weeks in period	<u>40</u>
Containers per week	<u><u>55</u></u>